

WASHINGTON

Park Operational Base Summary: The table below shows the annual park operating base for all park units within this state. Park operational base funds are supplemented by as yet undetermined amounts of project funding from regional or servicewide-managed programs, such as cyclic maintenance, the Natural Resources Preservation Program, and the Drug Enforcement Program.

If a park unit is in more than one state, then the park unit is included in each of the appropriate state tables. The full operating base is shown; no attempt has been made to split the park operating base amount between two or more states.

		(dollars in thousands)			
Congress'l	District Park Units	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2006
		Enacted	Estimate	Uncontrol Changes	Program Changes
					FY 2006 Request
	02 Ebey's Landing Natl Historical Reserve	209	284	4	0
	03 Fort Vancouver NHS	1,032	1,442	30	0
	07 Klondike Gold Rush NHP (Seattle)	421	434	13	0
	04,05 Lake Roosevelt NRA	3,967	4,091	112	0
	03,08 Mount Rainier NP	9,290	9,869	265	0
	05 Nez Perce NHP	1,730	1,778	51	0
	02,04 North Cascades NP, Lake Chelan NRA, Ross Lake NRA	5,911	6,055	175	0
	06 Olympic NP	10,128	10,357	292	0
	FY 2005 Visitor Service Increase ¹	0	354	0	0
	Total Olympic NP	[10,128]	[10,711]	[292]	[0]
	02 San Juan Island NHP	688	708	22	0
	05 Whitman Mission NHS	680	701	25	0

All FY 2006 increases consist of uncontrollable funding related to pay and benefits. Fleet and management efficiency savings have yet to be distributed at the park level.

This table does not include funding for Trails and Other Affiliated Areas that are not park units, nor programs from other appropriations such as General Management Plans, Land Acquisition, Line Item Construction, Federal Lands Highway Program, and Historic Preservation Fund State Grants. Information on the distribution of funds to these entities and programs is

¹ These funds are part of a total \$12.478 million distributed to 67 parks, 10 trails, 3 affiliated areas, and servicewide trail GIS support that was provided in FY 2005 to bolster visitor services. These funds are not considered a permanent addition to any of the parks' operational base funding. The continuation of these funds beyond FY 2005 is contingent upon a review of park base operations at all parks prior to distribution of the enacted FY 2006 appropriation. Should this examination determine that the funds could be more efficiently utilized to provide services at other parks, the funds will be moved (subject to reprogramming guidelines).

WASHINGTON

FY 2006 Programmatic Park Base Increases

NONE

WASHINGTON

Trails and Other Affiliated Areas Operational Base Summary: The table below shows the annual operating base for all Trails and Other Field Offices and Affiliated Areas that are not park units, within this state.

If a trail or affiliated area is in more than one state, it is included in each of the appropriate state tables. The full operational base is shown; no attempt has been made to split the operational base between two or more states.

	(dollars in thousands)				
	FY 2004 Enacted	FY 2005 Estimate	FY 2006 Uncontrol Changes	FY 2006 Program Changes	FY 2006 Request
Trails and Affiliated Areas					
Lewis & Clark NHT	1,681	1,725	28	0	1,753
FY 2005 Visitor Services Increase ¹	0	24	0	0	24
Total Lewis & Clark NHT	[1,681]	[1,749]	[28]	[0]	[1,777]

FY 2006 fleet and management efficiency savings have yet to be distributed at the entity level.

This table does not include funding for programs from other appropriations such as General Management Plans, Land Acquisition, Line Item Construction, Federal Lands Highway Program, and Historic Preservation Fund State Grants. Information on the distribution of funds in these programs is outlined on the following pages. There are separate sections on General Management Plans and the Trails Management Program.

¹These funds are part of a total \$12.478 million distributed to 67 parks, 10 trails, 3 affiliated areas, and servicewide trail GIS support that was provided in FY 2005 to bolster visitor services. These funds are not considered a permanent addition to any of the parks' operational base funding. The continuation of these funds beyond FY 2005 is contingent upon a review of park base operations at all parks prior to distribution of the enacted FY 2006 appropriation. Should this examination determine that the funds could be more efficiently utilized to provide services at other parks, the funds will be moved (subject to reprogramming guidelines).

WASHINGTON (PWR)
FY 2006 Proposed Program
(dollars in thousands)

PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS FUNDED OUTSIDE OF THE OPERATING ACCOUNT:

GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLANS (See GMP section for further information)

<u>Park Area</u>	<u>Type of Project</u>
Ebey's Landing NHR	Ongoing Project
Fort Vancouver NM	Ongoing Project
Olympic NP	Ongoing Project
Rose Lake NRA	Potential New Start
San Juan Island NHP	Ongoing Project

SPECIAL STUDIES (See GMP section for further information)

Bainbridge Island/Japanese Memorial	Ongoing Study
Lake Roosevelt NRA Personal	
Watercraft Management	Ongoing Study
Manhattan Project Sites	Ongoing Study
North Cascades NP, Fishery	
Management EIS	Ongoing Study
Olympic NP Fisher Reintroduction	
Plan/EA	Ongoing Study

LAND ACQUISITION

<u>Park Area</u>	<u>Remarks</u>	<u>Funds</u>
Lewis and Clark NHP	160 acres	\$1,600

CONSTRUCTION: LINE ITEM CONSTRUCTION (see attached)

<u>Park Area</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Funds</u>
Mount Rainier NP	Replace Jackson Visitor Center and Rehabilitate Upper / Lower Parking Areas, Phase I	\$14,307
Mount Rainier NP	Rehabilitate Failing Structural Components of Paradise Inn and Annex, Phase I	\$7,900
Olympic NP	Restoration of Elwha River Ecosystem	\$10,098

HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND: STATE GRANTS

State apportionment: \$679

STATE CONSERVATION GRANTS

None

**National Park Service
PROJECT DATA SHEET**

Project Score/Ranking:	800
Planned Funding FY:	2006
Funding Source:	Line Item Construction

Project Identification

Project Title: Replace Jackson Visitor Center & Rehabilitate Parking Areas, Phase 1		
Project No: 016396	Unit/Facility Name: Mount Rainier National Park	
Region: Pacific West	Congressional District: 08	State: WA

Project Justification

FCI-Before:	NA	FCI-Projected:	0.00	API:	22
Project Description: This project will rehabilitate the Paradise National Historic Landmark District (NHLD) by removing the existing 60,000-square-foot Henry M. Jackson Visitor Center (JVC); improving Paradise developed area access, parking, and circulation; and constructing a new, smaller visitor center (approximate 20,000 square feet). Included in the project will be all site work, landscaping, utilities, exhibits, production of a new park movie, and demolition of the existing JVC. Due to the remoteness of the Paradise area, the short construction season, the logistical difficulties posed by the site, and the potential for significant cost savings the National Park Service is also requesting special legislative authority to conduct a single procurement for construction of the full scope of this project and another Paradise area project (number 006215) that would include both projects over two to three years, subject to the availability of appropriated funds.					
Project Need/Benefit: On a typical winter snow year, the Henry M. Jackson Visitor Center uses from 300 to 500 gallons per day of diesel fuel for primarily reducing snow loading on the roof (i.e., snow melt) and space heating. An Architectural/Engineering Feasibility Study and Value Analysis completed by the Denver Service Center in August 1996 acknowledged that failure of the 36-year old snow melt system embedded in the concrete roof structure would make it completely infeasible to rehabilitate the facility. The building has 23,000 square feet of heated circulation space that significantly exceeds the public space needed for even peak visitor days at Paradise. Increasing visitor complaints and the public's heightened awareness of accessibility, historic integrity and energy conservation has resulted in expectations for action. Since its construction in the 1960's, the JVC has fallen below current building codes, OSHA codes and American with Disabilities Act Accessibility Guidelines. Architecturally, the JVC significantly clashes with the NHLD at Paradise. A recent OSHA inspection cited the park for failing to have two means of egress during the winter.					
These problems place the service in legal jeopardy if injury or death occurs during an access accident or catastrophe such as fire or earthquake. Snow may be removed to accommodate the second means of egress, however the walkways are still too slippery and steep for legal access, and the snow banks (often exceeding 20-feet in height) along the walkway would be constantly in danger of collapse causing injury and possible death to visitors and employees. Cost estimate to bring the structure up to acceptable safety standards, with two all season entries, elevator(s), and upgraded exhibits, etc., is in excess of \$17 million life cycle cost (net) without factoring roof snow melt system replacement. The roof structure is not structurally designed to withstand the area's 500+ pounds per square foot snow loading. The very large fuel consumption contributes to the area's air quality degradation and is not in keeping with the National Park Service's Mount Rainier National Park's Resource Stewardship role as a Class 1 area or leader in sustainability!					
Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need.					
70 % Critical Health or Safety Deferred Maintenance		10 % Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance			
0 % Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement		20 % Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance			
0 % Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance		0 % Other Capital Improvement			
0 % Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement					
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES: X NO:				Total Project Score: 800	

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost		\$'s	%	Project Funding History:	
Estimate:					
Deferred Maintenance		\$18,910,000	100	Appropriated to Date:	\$ 0
Work :				Requested in FY 2006 Budget:	\$ 14,307,000
Capital Improvement		\$0	0	Required to Complete Project:	\$ 4,603,000
Work:				Project Total:	\$ 18,910,000
Total Component		\$18,910,000	100		
Estimate:					
Class of Estimate:		A			
Estimate Good Until:		09/30/06			
Dates:		Sch'd (qtr/fy)			
Construction Start/Award		2/2006		Project Data Sheet	
Project Complete:		1/2009		Prepared/Last Updated: 1/20/2005	Unchanged Since Departmental Approval:
				YES:	NO: X

Annual Operations Costs

Current:	Projected:	Net Change:
\$ 75,000	\$ 25,000	\$ (50,000)

National Park Service
PROJECT DATA SHEET

Project Score/Ranking:	880
Planned Funding FY:	2006
Funding Source:	Line Item Construction

Project Identification

Project Title: Rehabilitate Failing Structural Components of Paradise Inn and Annex, Phase 1		
Project No: 006215	Unit/Facility Name: Mount Rainier National Park	
Region: Pacific West	Congressional District: 08	State: WA

Project Justification

FCI-Before: 0.42	FCI-Projected: 0.07	API: 26								
<p>Project Description: The purpose of this project is to correct serious health, life, and safety threats to park visitors and employees and to protect the Paradise Inn and Annex. This historic park facility is located at 5,200 feet on the southwest slopes of Mount Rainier in the Paradise district. The harsh winter conditions (an average 50 feet of snow fall per year) have placed significant pressure on all structural components. In 1996, a professional structural assessment determined that the rubble foundation, hearths and other structural components of the hotel are failing and catastrophic failure could occur. The project will be phased and completed over a two- to three-year period and will reconstruct portions of the buildings, correcting identified deficiencies to bring them into compliance with the Uniform Building Code and with National Fire Protection Act and Americans With Disabilities Act (ADA) standards. This rehabilitation project will complete structural and egress system and other upgrades to the historic portions of the Paradise Inn, including the following work:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lobby/ Gift Shop: complete structural risk mitigation, repair historic main stair, rehabilitate concession areas, and upgrade mechanical systems• Dining Room: complete structural risk mitigation, install accessible lift, upgrade sanitary sewer, install new galvanized water pipe• Kitchen: complete structural risk mitigation, rebuild grease hood, upgrade fire protection• East Wing: complete structural risk mitigation, install new egress stair, complete 1-hour rated corridors, provide seven new ADA-accessible guest rooms, upgrade sanitary sewer, install new galvanized water pipe• Annex: complete structural risk mitigation• Snow Bridge: complete structural risk mitigation• Site: redirect drainage away from building <p>Depending upon the construction bidding climate and contract costs, completion of the Annex and Snow Bridge rehabilitation may need to be funded by other than line item fund sources. Due to the remoteness of the Paradise area, the short construction season, the logistical difficulties posed by the site, and the potential for significant cost savings, the National Park Service is also requesting special legislative authority to conduct a single procurement for construction of the full scope of this project and another Paradise area project (number 016396) that would include both projects over two to three years, subject to the availability of appropriated funds.</p>										
<p>Project Need/Benefit: The Paradise Inn and Annex are listed on the National Register of Historical Places and both were designated National Historical Landmarks in 1987. The facility is located in the Paradise area, the heart of the park and a region which receives 40 to 90 feet of snow annually. While collectively known as the Paradise Inn, the facility is actually composed of several buildings: Lobby and Dining Wings, Gift Shop and Snack Bar Addition, East Wing, Snow Bridge, Annex, and Kitchen Addition. Since 1916, modifications and makeshift additions such as roof dormers, snow bridge and chimney supports have also added complexity and dysfunction to the structures. Each component has varying degrees of strength and deficiencies. None of the components were constructed to resist the high snow loads of Paradise and have been tweaked, torn and twisted apart through the years. Foundations are compressed, deformed or shifted leaving the building susceptible to collapse under the snow or seismic events. Degradation of exterior fabrics caused by constant moisture is causing accelerated deterioration throughout the structures. Failure to rehabilitate this complex would continue serious life / health / safety threats to employees and park visitors, and could result in the catastrophic loss of nationally significant historic resources and cause serious impacts to visitor services, park interpretive programs, and the primary concessionaire.</p>										
<p>Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need.</p> <table><tr><td>60 % Critical Health or Safety Deferred Maintenance</td><td>0 % Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance</td></tr><tr><td>0 % Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement</td><td>0 % Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance</td></tr><tr><td>40 % Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance</td><td>0 % Other Capital Improvement</td></tr><tr><td>0 % Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement</td><td></td></tr></table>			60 % Critical Health or Safety Deferred Maintenance	0 % Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance	0 % Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0 % Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance	40 % Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0 % Other Capital Improvement	0 % Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	
60 % Critical Health or Safety Deferred Maintenance	0 % Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance									
0 % Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0 % Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance									
40 % Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0 % Other Capital Improvement									
0 % Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement										
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO:		Total Project Score: 880								

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost	\$'s	%	Project Funding History:	
Estimate:			Appropriated to Date:	\$ 0
Deferred Maintenance	\$15,984,000	100	Requested in FY 2006 Budget:	\$ 7,900,000
Work :			Required to Complete Project:	\$ 8,084,000
Capital Improvement	\$0	0	Project Total:	\$ 15,984,000
Work:				
Total Component	\$15,984,000	100		
Estimate:				
Class of Estimate:	B			
Estimate Good Until:	09/30/06			
Dates:	Sch'd (qtr/ty)		Project Data Sheet	Unchanged Since
Construction Start/Award	2/2006		Prepared/Last Updated: 1/20/2005	Departmental Approval:
Project Complete:	1/2008			YES: NO: X

Annual Operations Costs

Current:	Projected:	Net Change: \$
\$ 0	\$ 0	0

National Park Service
PROJECT DATA SHEET

Project Score/Ranking:	300
Planned Funding FY:	2006
Funding Source:	Line Item Construction

Project Identification

Project Title: Restore Elwha River Ecosystem and Fisheries		
Project No: 005375	Unit/Facility Name: Olympic National Park	
Region: Pacific West	Congressional District: 06	State: Washington

Project Justification

FCI- Before: NA	FCI-Projected: NA	API: 0
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Project Description: The Department of the Interior has determined that removal of two hydroelectric projects on the Elwha River is required to fully restore the Elwha River ecosystem and fisheries. This project is for the purposes of meeting requirements of the Elwha River Ecosystem and Fisheries Restoration Act (P.L. 102-495), restoring the largest watershed in Olympic National Park, ending litigation regarding jurisdiction over the Glines Canyon project, and addressing the Federal Government's treaty responsibilities to the Elwha S'Klallam Tribe. This is a cooperative effort among four Department of Interior agencies, including the National Park Service, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) and the Army Corps of Engineers (the Corps) and Lower Elwha S'Klallam Tribe (the Tribe). The overall project will involve:

1. Acquisition of the Elwha and Glines Canyon hydroelectric projects, and associated land and facilities (COMPLETED).
2. Preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) to examine methods of dam removal and ecosystem (COMPLETED) and a supplemental EIS to examine alternatives for protection of downstream water users (UNDERWAY).
3. Preparation of de-construction and restoration plans based on the selected removal alternative (UNDERWAY).
4. Installation of water quality protection measures for downstream water users according to the selected alternative for dam removal (UNDERWAY).
5. Removal of the Elwha and Glines Canyon dams (2008-2011), restoration of the Lake Mills and Lake Aldwell reservoir areas, restoration of Elwha fisheries, and monitoring of the restoration efforts (2009-2021).
6. Other actions including interim operations and maintenance of the projects for power production by BOR and the Bonneville Power Administration, development of on-reservation flood mitigation by the Tribe and identification of measures needed off-reservation by the Corps of Engineers, and mitigation of cultural resources impacts. (UNDERWAY).

Project Need/Benefit: The Elwha River Ecosystem and Fisheries Restoration Act (P.L. 102-495) directed the Secretary of the Interior to develop a Report to the Congress detailing the method that will result in "full restoration" of the ecosystem and native anadromous fish of the Elwha River. Previous analyses conducted by agencies including the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, National Park Service, and the General Accounting Office all concluded that full restoration can only be achieved through the removal of the Elwha and Glines Canyon projects. P.L. 102-495 offers a comprehensive solution to a regional problem, avoids protracted litigation of the FERC licensing proceeding as well as associated substantial federal costs, delay and uncertainty, and provides water quality protection for municipal and industrial users. Full restoration of all Elwha River native anadromous fish will result in rehabilitation of the ecosystem of Olympic National Park, meet the federal government's trust responsibility to the Elwha S'Klallam Tribe, and demonstrably contribute to long-term economic recovery of the region. Dam removal will benefit local and regional economies in the short-term form work projects in ecosystem restoration and in the long term from the benefits that result from a healthy, fully functioning ecosystem. Through identification and development of stocks for potential restoration, anadromous fish restoration in the Elwha River will complement similar efforts elsewhere in the region.

Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need.

0 % Critical Health or Safety Deferred Maintenance	0 % Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
0 % Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	100 % Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance
0 % Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0 % Other Capital Improvement
0 % Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	

Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES: ☒ NO:

Total Project Score: 300

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost	\$'s	%	Project Funding History:	
Estimate:			Appropriated to Date:	\$ 110,040,000*
Deferred Maintenance	\$0		Requested in FY 2006 Budget:	\$ 10,098,000
Work :			Required to Complete Project:	\$ 25,708,000
Capital Improvement	\$145,846,000	100	Project Total:	\$ 145,846,000
Work:				
Total Project Estimate:	\$145,846,000*	100		
Class of Estimate:	B			
Estimate Good Until:	09/30/06			
Dates:	Sch'd (qtr/yy)		Project Data Sheet	Unchanged Since
Construction Start/Award	3 / 2003		Prepared/Last Updated: 1/19/2005	Departmental Approval:
Project Complete:	1 / 2021			YES: NO: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Annual Operations Costs

Current:	Projected:	Net Change:
\$0	\$0	0

* Pre-FY06 appropriations for this project and total project estimate, above, do not include pre-FY 2000 planning (\$8.2 million), and land acquisition to date (\$29.9 million). With these amounts included, total project estimated cost is \$183,946,000.

Fiscal Year 2006 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: **Lewis and Clark National Historical Park**

National Park Service Land Acquisition Priority (FY 2006): Priority No. 3

Location: Northwest corner of Oregon near the mouth of the Columbia River

State/ County/ State of Oregon/Clatsop County/Congressional District No. 1

Congressional District: State of Washington/Pacific County/Congressional District No. 3

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining There is no limitation.

Cost Detail: Construction funding has been provided for initiating and completing the trail that is to run through this land to the Pacific Ocean. Operational costs, including maintenance, associated with this acquisition are estimated to be \$50,000 per year since the visitor facilities on the land will be operated by the State of Washington.

Date	Acres	Total Amount (\$000)
FY 2006 Request	160	\$1,600
Future Funding Need	626	\$4,400

The total amount includes cost of: title, appraisal, environmental site assessment, acquisition, relocation assistance.

FY 2005: \$4.931 million appropriated

FY 2004: \$1.235 million appropriated

FY 2003: no funds appropriated

Improvements: Residential and agricultural improvements.

Description: The Act of October 30, 2004 (P.L. 108-387), repealed the Act of May 29, 1958, and re-designated Fort Clatsop National Memorial as Lewis and Clark National Historical Park, to include (1) lands formerly within Fort Clatsop National Memorial, (2) lands identified as 'Fort Clatsop 2002 Addition Lands as depicted on the map entitled 'Lewis and Clark National Memorial Park, Boundary Map', numbered 405/80027, and dated December 2003, and (3) lands located along the lower Columbia river in the State of Washington which are referred to as 'Station Camp', 'Clark's Dismal Nitch', and 'Cape Disappointment' and depicted on the map referenced above.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: After reaching the Pacific Ocean, the Lewis and Clark Expedition returned and camped at Fort Clatsop near the mouth of the Columbia River in the winter of 1805-06. The present Fort Clatsop is a reconstruction.

Threat: The natural environment that influenced the expedition's stay at Fort Clatsop is as much a part of the Lewis and Clark story and the cultural and historic scene of the Fort itself. Acquisition is necessary to protect park lands and resources from intense development pressures in the area.

Need: The highest acquisition priorities at the park are two high-priority tracts located in the State of Washington: the 340-acre Garvin Property (est. \$2.5 million) and the 160-acre Cathlamet Property (est. \$1.6 million). The funds requested, \$1.6 million, will be used to acquire the Cathlamet Property. Both properties are unimproved timberlands. Acquisition is necessary to prevent clear-cutting of the tracts. The State of Washington's Congressional delegation, by letter dated November 19, 2004, urged the Secretary to include in the FY 2006 budget request sufficient funds to complete these acquisitions.

Interaction with Landowners and Partners: The landowners are willing to sell, and The Conservation Fund, a non-profit conservation organization, is assisting in the acquisition of this property.

DOI Strategic Goal: Resource protection: improve health of watersheds and landscapes; protect cultural and heritage resources.